NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1805. [*No.* 2261.

Washington Academy Lottery.

THE drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

By order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*
Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, will be held at the Academy on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeable to the charter of incorporation.—A general attendance is earnestly requested.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. The examination and public exercises of the students will take place in the afternoon.

Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1 1805

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.
Newport, August 2. 1805

District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the said district, Widow, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof she claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D D. Pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, written by himself; interspersed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the same hand, on the nature and extent of true christian submission; also, a serious address to professing christians, closed by Dr. Hart's sermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also to an act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

EDMUND T. ELLERY,
Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.
A true copy of Record, Attest,
EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judi-*
Newport, ss. } *cial Court, August 1st* 1805.

WHEREAS *William White*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Blacksmith, hath this day filed in said office his certain petition, the prayer of which (for reasons therein specified) is, that the bonds of marriage subsisting between him and his wife *Elizabeth White* may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated: This, therefore, is to give notice, to her the said Elizabeth, and to whomsoever else it doth concern, that they appear (if they should see fit) before the Honorable the Justices of said Supreme Judicial Court, at the term thereof which is to be holden of Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of the present August, to shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of his petition ought not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,
Newport ss. } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, July 18th, A. D.* 1805

WHEREAS Joseph Huntington, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, hath this day filed in said office the acts and doings of the Honorable the General Assembly of said State, at their session holden in June A. D. 1805, in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the act entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made and passed in the year 1756;—Notice therefore, is hereby given to the creditors of the said Joseph that they appear (if they see fit) before the Hon. the Judges of said Supreme Judicial Court at the term thereof to be holden at said Newport, in and for said county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of him the said Joseph.

PAUL M. MUMFORD *Clerk.*

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,
Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality Sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests fouchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—A useful, an extensive Assortment of Groceries, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct 12, 1804.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL to NO. 5, Clarke-street; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half past 9 till half past 12 in the morning; and from half past 2 till half past 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodolite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-House, from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening

Newport, July 5, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Pott do; Wrapping do; Bonnet do Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

BONNET PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

FOR SALE

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY the second day of Sept. next, at 11 *o'clock, A. M. on the Premises,*

A LOT of LAND containing, by estimation, Ten Acres be the same more or less, situate, lying and being at the North-Easterly part of the town of Newport, it being part of the estate of Henry Bliss, late of Newport, Esq deceased, and by him, in his last will and testament, ordered to be sold.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place of sale.

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*
Newport, July 26, 1805

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.
At the Store of *Isaac & Joseph Austin.*

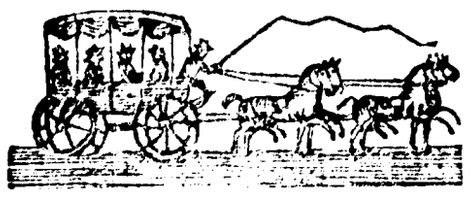
WE the subscribers being requested, and fully empowered, to sell the goods in said store, take this method to assure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the sake of raising money in order that the creditors may have their pay as soon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being assigned to us for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to either of them, are requested to make payment without being further called upon, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the state of their affairs

DAVID BUFFUM.
SAMUEL THURSTON.
Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805

FOR SALE,

THAT large and very convenient dwelling-house, in good repair, with the yard, garden, &c adjoining, formerly the property of Mr Joseph Rogers, No 155, Thames-Street, nearly opposite Messrs Gibbs & Channing's Store, and is, without exception, one of the best stands for business in the town of Newport.—There are two convenient shops in front.—For further particulars and terms apply to THOMAS D STALL.
No 184, Thames-Street.

Newport, July 26, 1805



NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same, assuring them that he will always keep the best of horses and carriages, and the best and most experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has set to running another very handsome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr Isaac Fish, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fish or at the house of the subscriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (second house North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept and the first name entered will have the preference.

The best and well broke horses and handsome Chaises, to let by the subscriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.
Newport, July 25 1805

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-Street, near Washington Street; where she has on Sale, a general assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

LETTER PAPER.

FOOLSCAP and English Letter-Paper, of a superior Quality, and common do. for sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

To the EDITOR of the NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

SPECULATIONS on Agriculture, tend to promote the prosperity of a country; but political disputes sow the seeds of discord, which frequently produce civil commotions: Those encourage industry; these draw the citizen from his occupations, and give him habits of idleness. Editors of news papers ought, therefore, preferably to publish every thing that may establish a good system of agriculture in our country. Two good effects will thus be produced; we shall work more, and quarrel less. If we do not differ in opinion, upon this point, you will give a place in your next Mercury, to the following reflections, on the *course of crops*. They are extracted from a work, which few of our farmers have an opportunity of reading.—Arthur Young, is a practical farmer, a man of letters, of acute observation, and of a philosophical mind. Master-workmen may receive useful lessons from those who excel in their own art, and the best farmer may learn something by reading Young. If this should please your country subscribers they will occasionally find, in your paper, other ideas upon Agriculture, entirely new to most of them. Yours.

CINCINNATUS.

"There is no circumstance, which so strongly distinguishes the knowledge of the present age, in the theory and practice of husbandry, on comparison with that of all preceding periods, as this of the right arrangement of the crops cultivated on arable land. Compared with this, all other articles are of very little importance. And were the present the proper place to expatiate on it, I should not be ill employed, in explaining the amazing ignorance or negligence of the generality of writers, in either totally omitting, or grossly mistaking a subject, so essential to every species of good management. It is a singular circumstance, that, till the year 1768, there did not appear a single work, (as far as I can judge from my collection, which is considerable) where this subject was treated with any tolerable attention to the first rules of practice, which are now so well known. Unless this part of the farmer's conduct be well understood, the greatest exertion and improvement in other branches of his business lose their effect; and a nation finds the cultivation of its territory producing wealth and prosperity almost exactly in proportion to the intelligence with which its husbandmen observe this leading principle of the art. As the difference between good and bad farmers depends more on this point than on any other, so the difference between well and ill cultivated countries is almost wholly resolvable into the effects derived from the rotation of crops; a subject so important, that an ample dissertation would be necessary fully to elucidate it: for the present I can only infert the miserable rotations commonly practised in France, and briefly explain in how great a degree the errors and deficiencies of the husbandry of that kingdom, and of every other, flow from this source. In order the better to understand how the great difference of product between the French and English crops may affect the agriculture of the two kingdoms it will be proper to observe, that the Farmer in England will reap as much from his course of crops, in which wheat and rye occur but seldom, as the French farmer can from his, in which they return often.

An English Course.	bushels.	*A French Course.*	bushels.
1. Turnips,		1. Fallow,	
2. Barley,		2. Wheat,	18
3. Clover,		3. Barley or Oats,	
4. Wheat,	25	4. Fallow,	
5. Turnips,		5. Wheat,	18
6. Barley,		6. Barley or Oats,	
7. Clover,		7. Fallow,	
8. Wheat,	25	8. Wheat,	18
9. Tares or Beans,		9. Barley or Oats,	
10. Wheat,	25	10. Fallow,	
11. Turnips,		11. Wheat,	18
	75		72

"The Englishman, in eleven years, gets three bushels more of wheat than the Frenchman. He gets three crops of barley, tares or beans, which produce nearly twice as many bushels per acre, as what the three French crops of spring-corn produce. And he further gets, in the same time, three crops of turnips and two of clover; the turnips worth 40s. the acre and the clover 60s. that is £12 for both. What an enormous superiority! More wheat; almost double of the spring-corn; and above 20s. per acre per annum, in turnips and clover. But further, the Englishman's land by means of the manure arising from the consumption of the turnips and

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Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

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THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, will be held at the Academy on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeable to the charter of incorporation.—A general attendance is earnestly requested.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. The examination and public exercises of the students will take place in the afternoon.

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District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the said district, Widow, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof she claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. Pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, written by himself; interspersed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the same hand, on the nature and extent of true christian submission; also, a serious address to professing christians, closed by Dr. Hart's sermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also to an act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

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Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.
A true copy of Record, Attest,
EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judi-*
Newport, ss. } *cial Court, August* 1st 1805.

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State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial*
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Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

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CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*
Newport, July 26, 1805

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Newport, July 26, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same, assuring them that he will always keep the best of horses and carriages, and the best and most experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has set to running another very handsome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr. Isaac Fish, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fish, or at the house of the subscriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (second house North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the first name entered will have the preference.

The best and well broke horses and handsome Chaises, to let by the subscriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.
Newport, July 25 1805

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, near Washington-street; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.
Newport, July 5, 1805.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED English Letter-Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

To the EDITOR of the NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

SPECULATIONS on Agriculture, tend to promote the prosperity of a country; but political disputes sow the seeds of discord, which frequently produce civil commotions: Those encourage industry; these draw the citizen from his occupations, and give him habits of idleness. Editors of news papers ought, therefore, preferably to publish every thing that may establish a good system of agriculture in our country. Two good effects will thus be produced; we shall work more, and quarrel less. If we do not differ in opinion, upon this point, you will give a place in your next Mercury, to the following reflections, on the *course* of *crops*. They are extracted from a work, which few of our farmers have an opportunity of reading.—Arthur Young, is a practical farmer, a man of letters, of acute observation, and of a philosophical mind. Master-workmen may receive useful lessons from those who excel in their own art, and the best farmer may learn something by reading Young. If this should please your country subscribers, they will occasionally find, in your paper, other ideas upon Agriculture, entirely new to most of them.

Yours,
CINCINNATUS.

"There is no circumstance, which so strongly distinguishes the knowledge of the present age, in the theory and practice of husbandry, on comparison with that of all preceding periods, as this of the right arrangement of the crops cultivated on arable land. Compared with this, all other articles are of very little importance. And were the present the proper place to expatiate on it, I should not be ill employed, in explaining the amazing ignorance or negligence of the generality of writers, in either totally omitting, or grosly mistaking a subject, so essential to every species of good management. It is a singular circumstance, that, till the year 1768, there did not appear a single work, (as far as I can judge from my collection, which is considerable) where this subject was treated with any tolerable attention to those rules of practice, which are now so well known. Unless this part of the farmer's conduct be well understood, the greatest exertion and improvement in other branches of his business lose their effect; and a nation finds the cultivation of its territory producing wealth and prosperity almost exactly in proportion to the intelligence with which its husbandmen observe this leading principle of the art. As the difference between good and bad farmers depends more on this point than on any other, so the difference between well and ill cultivated countries is almost wholly resolvable into the effects derived from the rotation of crops; a subject so important, that an ample dissertation would be necessary fully to elucidate it: for the present I can only insert the miserable rotations commonly practised in France, and briefly explain in how great a degree the errors and deficiencies of the husbandry of that kingdom, and of every other, flow from this source. In order the better to understand how the great difference of product between the French and English crops may affect the agriculture of the two kingdoms it will be proper to observe, that the Farmer in England will reap as much from his course of crops, in which wheat and rye occur but seldom, as the French farmer can from his, in which they return often.

An English Course.	bushels.	*A French Course.*	bushels.
1. Turnips,		1. Fallow,	
2. Barley,		2. Wheat,	18
3. Clover,		3. Barley or Oats,	
4. Wheat,	25	4. Fallow,	
5. Turnips,		5. Wheat,	18
6. Barley,		6. Barley or Oats,	
7. Clover,		7. Fallow,	
8. Wheat,	25	8. Wheat,	18
9. Tares or Beans,		9. Barley or Oats,	
10. Wheat,	25	10. Fallow,	
11. Turnips,		11. Wheat,	18
	75		72

"The Englishman, in eleven years, gets three bushels more of wheat than the Frenchman. He gets three crops of barley, tares or beans, which produce nearly twice as many bushels per acre, as what the three French crops of spring-corn produce. And he farther gets, in the same time, three crops of turnips and two of clover; the turnips worth 40s. the acre and the clover 60s. that is £ 12 for both. What an enormous superiority! More wheat; almost double of the spring-corn; and above 20s. per acre per annum, in turnips and clover. But farther, the Englishman's land, by means of the manure arising from the consumption of the turnips and

...r, is in a constant state of improvement, while the Frenchman's farm is stationary.* Throw the whole into a cash account, and it will stand thus:

English System.			
Wheat 75 bushels, at 5s.	£ 18	15	0
Spring-corn, three crops, at 32 bushels, 96 bushels at 2s. 6d.	12	0	0
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	£ 36	15	0
Per acre, per annum,	£ 3	6	10
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"In allowing the French system to produce twenty bushels of spring-corn, while I assign thirty-two only to the English, I am confident that I favour the former considerably; for I believe the English produce, is the double of that of France. But stating it as above, here are the proportions of thirty-six on an improved farm, to twenty five on a stationary one."

* The English Farm will keep three times the number of Sheep, and other stock, which could be kept upon the French farm, thus improved.

From the BOSTON REPERTORY.

THE WAR HOOP!!

THE Richmond Inquirer, a paper which announced Mr. Jefferson's intention to decline being considered a candidate for a third election, and which from this and some other circumstances, has obtained the reputation of something like semi-official authority contains a long paragraph on the subject of our "RELATIONS WITH SPAIN."

That Mr. Jefferson should have finally determined "to collect an army and take possession of East-Louisiana," weak and helpless as is the Spanish Monarch, and useless as is his Navy, from the superior power of the English, we are not disposed readily to believe. We easily conceive that of all the powers, from whom we have been receiving gross national wrongs and insults, since the beginning of the present administration, the Spanish is that with which our Executive would the soonest go to war. But as the *Inquirer* intimates, it would not be expedient to wait until peace take place between Spain and England. No, we must avail ourselves of the strong arm of that nation, which *our government* so cordially hates and dreads, or Spain would find no difficulty in blockading every principal sea-port in the United States, and the vaunted Mississippi.

The failure of Mr. Pinckney's three or four years negociation at the Spanish Court, though reinforced by the *Diplomatic talents* of a Monroe, we believe is not to be doubted. If therefore, the following extract from the Inquirer be *not* intended an indirect Appeal to the People of the United States, on the part, or with the knowledge of the Executive, of which it has every appearance, we can only say, the writer as a friend to the President and supporter of his administration has been guilty of a most injudicious publication. For why so fairly and candidly, and with so much truth, declare to the people the injuries we have suffered and the insults we have endured, the shameful consequences on our reputation abroad, and the disgrace we must feel at home; why thus open the eyes of even democrats to the humiliated state of our nation, if, AFTER ALL, they are to find that government will not resent? The following is but an extract; the whole being too long for insertion.

"Should the latest reports from Spain be correct, are we not even now reduced to this melancholy dilemma? We demanded the extension of our boundaries to the banks of the Perdido river; Spain wishes to confine us to the Mississippi. We called upon Spain to satisfy the legitimate claims of our merchants for the spoliations made upon their trade during the last war: We appealed to her justice for the ratification of the convention of August 1802. But Spain refuses to comply with all our requisitions. In this embarrassing state of affairs, therefore, what other dilemma seems to be offered to our selection, than the surrender of our claims or the support of them by our arms? Should such be the question can there be a patriot in this country who can demand a single moment for deliberation?

"Should we surrender our pretensions without a struggle, we voluntarily provoke the contemptuous criticisms of foreign nations. During the war of the revolution, our heroic atchievements entitled us to the character of an enterprizing and unshrinking energy; are we prepared to disgrace those pretensions by a disgraceful surrender of our claims? Our national strength now holds in proud defiance the ambition or the prowess of foreign nations; shall we descend from this elevated ground; shall we prove that though strong in numbers, we are deficient in spirit? shall we expose ourselves to the contumelious injuries and daring encroachments of foreign countries, by assuming the appearance of imbecility and cowardice? Even if these general advantages should not be sufficient to rouse us into exertion, shall we be insensible to the important objects, which we have brought into jeopardy? The claims of our merchants are entitled to urgent consideration: But what then shall we say as to the extension of our frontier from the Mississippi to the Perdido? To those, who have read Mr. Nicholson's report during the session of 1802 on the policy of acquiring the Floridas, it would be superfluous to develope the advantages of such an acquisition; an acquisition which would secure to the people of the west the exclusive navigation of the Mobille and to the inhabitants of the surrounding country the profits of that, "considering the coasting trade," which according to the official documents is now carried on, "from Pensacola, Mobille, and the creeks and rivers falling into, and in the neighbourhood of Lake Ponchartrain, from whence New-Orleans is principally supplied with ship timber, charcoal, lime, pitch and tar, and partly with cattle, and the places before named are supplied with articles of foreign growth, and produce in the same way from New-Orleans." Shall we surrender all these advantages, by sacrificing our legitimate claims to the pleasure of the court of Madrid? But shall we, it may be replied, take an ungenerous advantage of the embarrassments of Spain, and at *a moment* when she is involved in a war with Great-Britain, when her resources are employed in a different direction, shall we make an incursion upon a defenceless frontier? Would it *then* be better to postpone the acquisition of our rights, and in the spirit of a romantic chivalry, to wait, until Spain shall have concluded a peace with England and recruited her strength?—Should destiny have determined to deprive Spain of this little slip of territory, would it be sound policy, would it even be genuine humanity, for the United States to multiply the desolations of war by allowing sufficient leisure to Spain to multiply her preparations?

But should it be found to be the interest of our country to resort to military movements for the assertion of our rights, let us confine our exertions within the circle of our demands. "War, (says Martens) is that state, in which men constantly exercise acts of indeterminate violence against each other." Let us not then enter into a war. Let us not issue letters of Marque or Reprisals, until the operations of Spain shall compel us to retaliate. We will not extend our ravages over the colonies of Spain; but we will collect such an army only as is sufficient to accomplish the object of our pursuit. We will take possession of the East part of Louisiana which we have already demanded in vain.—Perhaps too a correct policy may impose upon us the additional necessity of crossing the Perdido, and seizing upon Pensacola as a security for paying the expences of our equipment and the demands of our merchants.

But we cannot yet relinquish our hopes, that these remarks are scarcely more fugitive than the occasion which called them forth. That our latest accounts may be authentic, we shall not pretend to pretend to deny; but that like many other reports of the day, they may have arisen from some fiction improperly created, or some fact easily misunderstood, we may still presume to hope. Should they however prove correct; should it appear at last that every expedient of diplomatic skill has in vain been exhausted by our ministers, and that Spain is determined never to comply with our requisitions or to compel us to seek them by force, then the preceeding remarks will not be altogether useless, either in drawing the investigation of the people to this subject, or in exciting their indignation and spirit. These questions will however previously occur; Has the President the power at this crisis of the transaction to direct a force to take possession of the Spanish forts to the West of the Perdido? Would it be politic to summon Congress immediately to his aid? or to prolong the subject 'till the regular period of its session?"

BY THE MAILS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, JULY 15, 1805.

"*OPPRESSED HUMANITY.*"

A RESPECTABLE correspondent in Wayne County, has sent us the following alarming account of the conduct of the Negroes in that quarter, and the proceedings lately held against them. The statement is published in the gentleman's own words:

"*Waynsborough, July 15.*

"DEAR SIR—I take the liberty from a sense of the danger which the white people of this state are in, to communicate to you one of the most shocking plots by the blacks imaginable. If you think it worthy a place in your paper, it might serve to put people on their guard. We have been engaged in this county in the trying of Negroes for poisoning the whites ever since Monday last. One suffered death at the stake (*being burnt alive*) on Saturday last, for poisoning her master, mistress, and two others; two more are under sentence of death, and are to be hanged on Wednesday next. Thirteen are imprisoned under guard, a part of whom, from the evidence, I expect will suffer death, and we are daily making new discoveries. Some have been brought from Sampson, others from Johnston, so that the plot appears to have been a general one. It is said by some of the prisoners, that the head men are to be poisoned first, and the rest are to be subdued; and after detaining a sufficient number in slavery, the balance, if refractory are to be put to death.

"We proceed this morning with the trials, and GOD only knows what the event will be. SIX or eight light Horsemen are continually on duty to bring up charged negroes, besides a strong guard of Infantry about the prisoners. What raised the first suspicions in this business, was the death of one or two of our respectable men."—☞ *These are the natural effects of "the agonising spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and poison his long lost liberty."—And must be expected to increase rather than diminish.*]

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JULY 23.

We have it from undoubted authority, that accounts are received in this place, by the ship Minerva, from Cadiz, as late as the 2d of June, stating "that the mission of Col. Munroe and Mr. Pinckney to the Court of Madrid had ended, and that not being able to bring the Spanish Government to accord in any ONE point, either as relates to CLAIMS of Territory, Spoliations, or the Convention of August, 1802. Mr. Munroe had demanded his passport, and was about to leave Madrid immediately for London. The dispatches on this business have gone forward to the President, via Lisbon, and by the Cotton Planter to New-York."

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 20.

We yesterday mentioned the re-capture of the ship Two Friends, Capt. M'Neil, by the British government brig Hunter, Capt. Inglefield. This information is furnished by the arrival of the pilot-boat schooner Regulator, Capt. White, which was dispatched from this port immediately after the capture of the Two Friends, with documents to prove the ship and cargo American property. She had a passage of seven days to Barracoa, but hearing nothing of the ship at that port, went round to St. Jago de Cuba, where they found the French prize-master and the privateersmen, who informed that a few days before when within three hours sail of Barracoa, the ship having fallen to leeward, they fell in with a British armed brig, when the Frenchmen took to their boats, leaving Capt. M'Neil on board the ship, which was immediately taken possession of by the brig. On receiving this information Captain White sailed for Port-Royal, to which port he made his passage in the short space of 24 hours. A few days after he arrived, the Snake sloop of war came in, the commander of which stated that he left the ship and brig at Cape-Nichola-Mole, where the latter vessel had put in to repair her bowsprit, carried away in chasing a French privateer which she had captured. The ship and cargo being of too great value to risk a re capture, it was the intention of the Capt. of the brig to convoy her to Jamaica, as soon as he had made the necessary repairs of his vessel.

A few days before captain White left Port Royal, seven ships of the line sailed to join admiral Nelson.—A cutter from his fleet had arrived at Jamaica.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, AUGUST 3.

A Robbery was committed on Friday last, about 11 o'clock A. M. A Mr. John Peters, an officer of the Bank of Columbia, being on his way from Georgetown to Alexandria, with a sum of money belonging to the above bank, amounting to Eighteen thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents, for the purpose of exchanging with the bank at that place, within about two miles of Alexandria, was robbed of the whole amount, and shot through the body! Fortunately, the villain's aim did not succeed, as Mr. P. is in a fair way of recovery. A reward of *five hundred dollars* is offered for the Robber, and *one thousand* for the money!

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 5.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.—The present aspect of our relations with Spain is such as to warrant the expectation of an immediate rupture. The arrival of this crisis is no matter of astonishment: It is only to be wondered, by what ingenious humility the event has been deferred to this period. Since the occlusion of the port of New-Orleans (which was manifestly an act of studied insult and outrage) down to the present moment, the catalogue of Spanish wrongs has been increasing in number and magnitude. Forbearance on our part, has only provoked reiterated injury; and even when our government had assumed a few sparks of energy, they have produced from a corrupt enemy, nothing but prevarication and subterfuge. Washington and Madrid have alike witnessed the humiliation of a nation professing to possess all the prerogatives of independence. On the ocean, in our rivers, and in our harbours, our citizens and our laws have been derided and abused. Rights have been refused, indemnity for wrongs been denied; our foreign agents have been either totally neglected or openly insulted; unjust rigours and exactions have been imposed upon our commerce; and, as if the aggravation could not be too heinous, the honour of the government has at last been violated by an offensive attack on its regular armed force! Under this accumulation of injuries, to be quiescent, would be cowardice; while to act, would be nothing more than the dictate of ordinary feeling.

This state of things is manifestly the effect of the crooked policy of our own administration.—In order to avoid war, Washington advised his countrymen always to be prepared for it. But what has been the practice of Mr. Jefferson?—Has he, in his foreign transactions, impressed the nations of Europe with a competent idea of our abilty to vindicate the national honour? or, has he not rather thrown that *honour* on the *mercy* of powers with whom he has negociated?—Even Spain, the humblest and most pusillanimous nation on the globe, has been truckled to? And she, as it were, acquiring spirit from our evidence of the want of it, has poured out injury and insult with no unsparing hand.

War, it cannot be denied, in its best shape, is an evil to any nation. Under our present circumstances, however, there are many considerations to diminish its inconveniences. Our country, throughout its whole extent, is agitated by civil contentions, by state jealousies, and local animosities. Indeed these passions have proceeded to so deplorable a height as almost to menace the federal compact with dissolution. Hence it is that at such a crisis, we conceive a foreign point of action for the feelings and energies of our citizens, might possibly tranquilize our domestic tumults, and consolidate into one uniform system, the principles and views of good men of all parties.—We are indeed in want of some external pressure to force us to a proper estimate of our real situation and resources.

With respect to the precise state of our concerns with Spain, we only learn, that our government has proceeded so far as to intimate that her foreign agents here might depart at pleasure.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 29.

Stephen Arnold.—It will be remembered, that, at the last Oyer and Terminer in the county of Otsego, the murderer of the little girl, (whose peculiar sufferings excites such a lively interest, even at this remote distance from the scene of action) received his trial and condemnation. The court appointed Friday, the 19th inst. between the hours of eleven and two, as the time for his execution. We are informed by a gentleman, lately from Cooperstown, that not less than ten thousand people assembled on that occasion. Between the hours of eleven and twelve the prisoner was taken from the place of his confinement, with a rope round his neck, seated on his coffin, and conveyed on a cart to the place of execution. It was with difficulty that a company of artillery could sufficiently disperse the throng, to enable the criminal to pass; and it was with equal difficulty that a company of infantry, formed in the rear and on each side of the criminal, could secure him and the procession from the pressure of the multitude. After the procession had reached the place of execution, and the criminal had ascended the scaffold, prayers were attended, and a solemn affecting sermon delivered, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis. The clergy, and others who were near the prisoner, then took him by the hand, and recommended him to the mercy and favour of his God.

The conduct of Arnold, ever since his arrest, is said to have been decent, and expressive of the deepest conviction of his crime.—On this occasion particularly, his conduct was such as to excite a very lively sympathy in the surrounding multitude. He seemed to

"Walk thoughtful on the silent, solemn shore,
"Of that vast ocean, he must sail so soon."

After the prisoner had made a short address to the people, and had informed the executioner that he might perform his duty, the Sheriff rose and read a reprieve, which he had received from the Governor, after the solemnities of the day had commenced. The criminal was so overcome with the emotions which this unexpected intelligence produced, that he fainted, and fell senseless from his seat. When he had a little recovered, he was re-conducted to the prison, with the same ceremony with which he had been conveyed to the scaffold.

July 30.

GUN-BOAT, No. 3,—TAKEN!

Capt Haff, from Cadiz, which he left the 24th June, informs, that the United States gun-boat, No. 3 Lt. Maxwell, from New-York, and having 36 men on board, was captured by *three* Spanish privateers in the Gut of Gibraltar after a smart engagement, and carried into Algesiras; where, in consequence of the spirited remonstrance of the commander, she was reported to have been given up. The day previous to her capture, three gun-boats, and two other American vessels (schooners) sailed from Gibraltar up the Mediterranean.

A letter from Cadiz, dated June 22d, 1805, says, "The capture of one of the United States' gun-boats by three Spanish privateers, has been published in the Madrid

clover, is in a constant state of improvement, while the Frenchman's farm is stationary.* Throw the whole into a cash account, and it will stand thus:

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Wheat 75 bushels, at 5s.	£ 18	15	0
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BY THE MAILS.

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A RESPECTABLE correspondent in Wayne County, has sent us the following alarming account of the conduct of the Negroes in that quarter, and the proceedings lately held against them. The statement is published in the gentleman's own words:

"Waynsborough, July 15.

"DEAR SIR—I take the liberty from a sense of the danger which the white people of this state are in, to communicate to you one of the most shocking plots by the blacks imaginable. If you think it worthy a place in your paper, it might serve to put people on their guard. We have been engaged in this county in the trying of Negroes for poisoning the whites ever since Monday last. One suffered death at the stake *(being burnt alive)* on Saturday last, for poisoning her master, mistress, and two others; two more are under sentence of death, and are to be hanged on Wednesday next. Thirteen are imprisoned under guard, a part of whom, from the evidence, I expect will suffer death, and we are daily making new discoveries. Some have been brought from Sampson, others from Johnston, so that the plot appears to have been a general one. It is said by some of the prisoners, that the head men are to be poisoned first, and the rest are to be subdued; and after detaining a sufficient number in slavery, the balance, if refractory are to be put to death.

"We proceed this morning with the trials, and GOD only knows what the event will be. Six or eight light Horsemen are continually on duty to bring up charged negroes, besides a strong guard of Infantry about the prisoners. What raised the first suspicions in this business, was the death of one or two of our respectable men."—☞ *These are the natural effects of "the agonising spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and poison his long lost liberty."—And must be expected to increase rather than diminish.*]

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JULY 23.

We have it from undoubted authority, that accounts are received in this place, by the ship Minerva, from Cadiz, as late as the 2d of June, stating "that the mission of Col. Munroe and Mr. Pinckney to the Court of Madrid had ended, and that not being able to bring the Spanish Government to accord in any ONE point, either as relates to CLAIMS of Territory, Spoliations, or the Convention of August, 1802, Mr. Munroe had demanded his passport, and was about to leave Madrid immediately for London. The dispatches on this business have gone forward to the President, via Lisbon, and by the Cotton Planter to New-York."

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 20.

We yesterday mentioned the re-capture of the ship Two Friends, Capt. M'Neil, by the British government brig Hunter, Capt. Inglefield. This information is furnished by the arrival of the pilot-boat schooner Regulator, Capt. White, which was dispatched from this port immediately after the capture of the Two Friends, with documents to prove the ship and cargo American property. She had a passage of seven days to Barracoa, but hearing nothing of the ship at that port, went round to St. Jago de Cuba, where they found the French prize-master and the privateersmen, who informed that a few days before when within three hours sail of Barracoa, the ship having fallen to leeward, they fell in with a British armed brig, when the Frenchmen took to their boats, leaving Capt. M'Neil on board the ship, which was immediately taken possession of by the brig. On receiving this information Captain White sailed for Port-Royal, to which port he made his passage in the short space of 24 hours. A few days after he arrived, the Snake sloop of war came in, the commander of which stated that he left the ship and brig at Cape-Nichola-Mole, where the latter vessel had put in to repair her bowsprit, carried away in chasing a French privateer which she had captured. The ship and cargo being of too great value to risk a re-capture, it was the intention of the Capt. of the brig to convoy her to Jamaica, as soon as he had made the necessary repairs of his vessel.

A few days before captain White left Port Royal, seven ships of the line sailed to join admiral Nelson.—A cutter from his fleet had arrived at Jamaica.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, AUGUST 3.

A Robbery was committed on Friday last, about 11 o'clock A. M. A Mr. John Peters, an officer of the Bank of Columbia, being on his way from Georgetown to Alexandria, with a sum of money belonging to the above bank, amounting to Eighteen thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents, for the purpose of exchanging with the bank at that place, within about two miles of Alexandria, was robbed of the whole amount, and shot through the body! Fortunately, the villain's aim did not succeed, as Mr. P. is in a fair way of recovery. A reward of *five hundred dollars* is offered for the Robber, and *one thousand* for the money!

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 5.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.—The present aspect of our relations with Spain is such as to warrant the expectation of an immediate rupture. The arrival of this crisis is no matter of astonishment: It is only to be wondered, by what ingenious humility the event has been deferred to this period. Since the occlusion of the port of New-Orleans (which was manifestly an act of studied insult and outrage) down to the present moment, the catalogue of Spanish wrongs has been increasing in number and magnitude. Forbearance on our part, has only provoked reiterated injury; and even when our government had assumed a few sparks of energy, they have produced from a corrupt enemy, nothing but prevarication and subterfuge. Washington and Madrid have alike witnessed the humiliation of a nation professing to possess all the prerogatives of independence. On the ocean, in our rivers, and in our harbours, our citizens and our laws have been derided and abused. Rights have been refused, indemnity for wrongs been denied; our foreign agents have been either totally neglected or openly insulted; unjust rigours and exactions have been imposed upon our commerce; and, as if the aggravation could not be too heinous, the honour of the government has at last been violated by an offensive attack on its regular armed force! Under this accumulation of injuries, to be quiescent, would be cowardice; while to act, would be nothing more than the dictate of ordinary feeling.

This state of things is manifestly the effect of the crooked policy of our own administration.—In order to avoid war, Washington advised his countrymen always to be prepared for it. But what has been the practice of Mr. Jefferson?—Has he, in his foreign transactions, impressed the nations of Europe with a competent idea of our abilty to vindicate the national honour? or, has he not rather thrown that *honour* on the *mercy* of powers with whom he has negociated?—Even Spain, the humblest and most pusillanimous nation on the globe, has been truckled to? And she, as it were, acquiring spirit from our evidence of the want of it, has poured out injury and insult with no unsparing hand.

War, it cannot be denied, in its best shape, is an evil to any nation. Under our present circumstances, however, there are many considerations to diminish its inconveniences. Our country, throughout its whole extent, is agitated by civil contentions, by state jealousies, and local animosities. Indeed these passions have proceeded to so deplorable a height as almost to menace the federal compact with dissolution. Hence it is that at such a crisis, we conceive a foreign point of action for the feelings and energies of our citizens, might possibly tranquilize our domestic tumults, and consolidate into one uniform system, the principles and views of good men of all parties.—We are indeed in want of some external pressure to force us to a proper estimate of our real situation and resources.

With respect to the precise state of our concerns with Spain, we only learn, that our government has proceeded so far as to intimate that her foreign agents here might depart at pleasure.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 29.

Stephen Arnold—It will be remembered, that, at the last Oyer and Terminer in the county of Otsego, the murderer of the little girl, (whose peculiar sufferings excites such a lively interest, even at this remote distance from the scene of action) received his trial and condemnation. The court appointed Friday, the 19th inst. between the hours of eleven and two, as the time for his execution. We are informed by a gentleman, lately from Cooperstown, that not less than ten thousand people assembled on that occasion. Between the hours of eleven and twelve the prisoner was taken from the place of his confinement, with a rope round his neck, seated on his coffin, and conveyed on a cart to the place of execution. It was with difficulty that a company of artillery could sufficiently disperse the throng, to enable the criminal to pass; and it was with equal difficulty that a company of infantry, formed in the rear and on each side of the criminal, could secure him and the procession from the pressure of the multitude. After the procession had reached the place of execution, and the criminal had ascended the scaffold, prayers were attended, and a solemn affecting sermon delivered, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis. The clergy, and others who were near the prisoner, then took him by the hand, and recommended him to the mercy and favour of his God.

The conduct of Arnold, ever since his arrest, is said to have been decent, and expressive of the deepest conviction of his crime.—On this occasion particularly, his conduct was such as to excite a very lively sympathy in the surrounding multitude. He seemed to

"Walk thoughtful on the silent, solemn shore,
"Of that vast ocean, he must sail so soon."

After the prisoner had made a short address to the people, and had informed the executioner that he might perform his duty, the Sheriff rose and read a reprieve, which he had received from the Governor, after the solemnities of the day had commenced. The criminal was so overcome with the emotions which this unexpected intelligence produced, that he fainted, and fell senseless from his seat. When he had a little recovered, he was re-conducted to the prison, with the same ceremony with which he had been conveyed to the scaffold.

July 30.

GUN-BOAT, No. 3,—TAKEN!

Capt Haff, from Cadiz, which he left the 24th June, informs, that the United States gun-boat, No. 3, Lt. Maxwell, from New-York, and having 36 men on board, was captured by *three* Spanish privateers in the Gut of Gibraltar after a smart engagement, and carried into Algesiras; where, in consequence of the spirited remonstrance of the commander, she was reported to have been given up. The day previous to her capture, three gun-boats, and two other American vessels (schooners) sailed from Gibraltar up the Mediterranean.

A letter from Cadiz, dated June 22d, 1805, says, "The capture of one of the United States' gun-boats, by three Spanish privateers, has been published in the Mad id

Gazette, in the moſt inſulting ſtyle.—I am told ſhe has been given up; and am ignorant of the reſult of the buſineſs;—the capture appears to have been intended more as an inſult, than any thing elſe."

"This baſe and unjuſtifiable conduct on the part of the Spaniſh, is probably a conſequence of the miſunderſtanding between the two governments, which has been lately manifeſted by the departure of Mr. Munroe from Madrid, without having accompliſhed his object; and ſhews that it is neceſſary to exerciſe a caution correſponding to the characteriſtic jealouſy of that people."

Daily Advertizer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 3.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Since Wedneſday, London dates to the 10th, Dutch to the 11th, and Spaniſh to the 14th of June, have been received by arrivals in this harbour, and at New-York.—Though they are the lateſt from the theatre and vicinity of belligerency; they do not furniſh an article of an intereſting nature; and we have not room for vague reports, and contradictory ſpeculations.

In all the papers we have peruſed, there did not appear the fainteſt glimmer of approaching peace. The language of the Cabinet of St. Cloud continued lofty and menacing; and that of England firm and undaunted. Whether or not the invaſion of the iſland was expected we cannot tell; one thing, however, was evident—the Nation was prepared for the worſt;—the Miniſtry appeared determined to leave nothing to fortune; but as its bard of Avon ſays, to have "taken bond of fate."

Admiral Collingwood, with 26 ſail of the line and two frigates, was off Cadiz, the 24th of June.

Gen. Craig's expedition had paſſed into the Mediterranean.

Auguſt 5.

Fleets.—Of the combined fleet and Lord Nelſon we have received no further intelligence.

Capt. Breck, who arrived yeſterday in the brig Clariſſa, from the Iſle of May, reports, that on the 20th of July, lat. 31, long. 62, he fell in with 4 Engliſh ſeventy-fours, cruiſing there in expectation of the Rochelle fleet.—We cannot conceive what fleet could be expected there at that time.

The laſt advices from Spain ſtate, that Mr. Munroe and Mr. Charles Pinckney, having failed in every point of their negociation, relative to the limits of Louiſiana, and the claims for ſpoliations on our commerce, had aſked for their paſſports, and were returning under a refuſal, at once injurious to the intereſts of individuals, who have been baſely plundered, and degrading to our national character, which has been groſsly abuſed.

Tripoline War—Letters have been received at Philadelphia from American Officers, dated at Malta, April 7, which ſtate, that Capt. Eaton, when he joined the lawful but depoſed Baſhaw of Tripoli at Alexandria, he was received with great attention, and immediately appointed Generaliſſimo of the troops, raiſed or to be raiſed for the purpoſe of recovering his rights. About 6000 men were ready. Gen. E. had arrived with his troops at Derve. Numbers were daily joining him. The reigning Baſhaw is much alarmed and has put himſelf at the head of his army to make the beſt defence in his power. Field pieces are to be ſent to Derne for the uſe of Gen. E. The Conſtitution, Conſtellation and Vixen, were off Tripoli.—The priſoners in Tripoli were in general in good health on the 27th of January.

To the EDITOR *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

IN the "*Rhode-Island Republican*," of the 8th inſt. there is a publication taken from the "*Trenton True American*," reſpecting FOREIGNERS, and the abuſe heaped upon them by the *Federal* prints *exclusively*. It is a lamentable truth that *both* parties, as they have conceived themſelves affected by the influence or talents of emigrants, (many of whom have ventured their all upon the ſacred aſſurance of unmoleſted protection) have become *perſonally* malevolent; and not contented with aſſerting, what they do *know* have taken for granted, and publiſhed all the calumnies which party faction could invent, upon the moſt dreadful of all principles, "let us deſtroy, for the *end* will juſtify the *means*!" This is moſt particularly exemplified in the publication mentioned above, where the *Charleston Courier* is not only pictured as the "moſt *violent* paper in the Union," but its editor ſet down as a "fugitive from his *country* and from *juſtice*!!" As the mere editor of a party paper, even ſo falſe an aſſertion, coming from a party antagoniſt, might not be worth refuting; but as Mr. CARPENTER has recently commenced a work,* unmixed with politics, which calls for GENERAL ſupport, the writer of this conceives it highly incumbent on him to vindicate, and if poſſible reſcue, an injured friend, from ſo opprobrious and foul a calumny.

Mr. Carpenter, the editor of the Charleſton Courier, is deſcended from two of the moſt ancient and reſpectable families in Ireland. His career of life has been ever *honorable*, and, except in one inſtance, *proſperous*: From his earlieſt days he has been remarkably attached to *America* and to her liberty. He advocated theſe principles openly while on his native ſhores, and became, in conſequence, ſought for, and experienced the warm friendſhip of the immortal *Edmund Burke*, and all that claſs of great characters who ranked with and under his principles. While enjoying a ſituation of the moſt honorable nature, he became bound for the payment of large ſums, to reſcue a highly valued friend from a priſon: That friend ſtruggled in vain to recover his broken fortunes, and Mr. CARPENTER found himſelf involved in the ruin: His mind unuſed to meet calamity, could not ſupport the conflict, and he ſought a refuge in that country, and from that people, of whoſe freedom he had ever been an ardent ſupporter. To gain bread for himſelf, and an amiable wife, he liſtened to offers of becoming a periodical writer, and as he, in common with all the firſt and beſt men of the nation he left, had held up *Waſhington* as a model for mankind, he naturally adopted thoſe politics which ſo great a ſtateſman had laid down, for America to govern herſelf by. In this purſuit he has neither been VIOLENT OR PERSONAL: his mind is independent, and upon many occaſions he has openly arraigned and differed with the papers of his party. His late ſtrictures on ſome of the *Preſident's* meaſures, in contradiction, as he thought, with his profeſſions, have brought down not only the vengeance but the moſt unmerited and rancorous abuſe of almoſt all the oppoſite papers in the Union. This may at a diſtance affect his reputation, and ſhould be contradicted by thoſe who know him. Where he reſides, ſuch malice is laughed at; he lives beloved, admired, and in his private ſituation mixing equally, and equally eſteemed by both parties.

SERAX.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

* The Monthly Regiſter and Review of the United States.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1805.

Silk.—The Windham Herald, of the 20th ult. contains an account of the progreſs of the manufacture of ſilk in the town of Mansfield, Connecticut, by which it appears, that in the laſt year, 1804, there was produced in that town "between twelve and thirteen hundred pounds weight of well-dried raw ſilk, every pound of which when made into ſewing ſilk was worth ſeven dollars, and found a ready market." This ſilk is ſtated to be far ſuperior to that imported, in ſtrength and durability. It is principally attended to by women and children, and therefore interferes very little with agriculture or other purſuits. Would not the manufacture of this article be worth attention in other places than Mansfield?

Governor Lewis, of New-York—whoſe election but a ſhort time ſince was the occaſion of much democratic exultation—is now nearly as obnoxious to the "*Genuine Republicans*" of that State, as his Brother M'Kean of Pennſylvania is to the revolutioniſts of that State. The laſt "*N. Y. Citizen*" gives a communication, in which the Editor ſays, "*he has full faith*," and which aſſerts, that "The Governor is now a full-blooded federaliſt, and as great an enemy to ["genuine"] Republicans, as any other third party man, and ought to be treated as ſuch." *So they go.*

Truth will prevail.—The democratic writers are now willing to confeſs, and indeed in *Pennſylvania* have the hardihood to aſſert, that the ſtories of the defalcations of Pickering, Wolcott, &c. were all *lies*, deſigned to anſwer the purpoſes of party; and which were ſucceſsful. They now laugh in their ſleeve at the credulity of the "dear People!"

From the New-York Herald, of August 2.

Bates's Oration.—A friend has ſent us a copy of a very excellent July Oration, delivered at Northampton, (Maſſ.) by a young gentleman of the name of Bates. We regret that the columns of a daily paper will not admit of copious extracts. The following is the only ſpecimen our limits will enable us to give. In his ſketch of the Federal adminiſtration, he ſays—

"In all this which the Federaliſts have done, how much have even their opponents found to cenſure? *The Funding Syſtem, the Britiſh Treaty, the Proviſional Army, the Land-Tax, and the Sedition Law.*

"The Funding Syſtem was deviſed by a man who looked beyond the bourne that limits the vulgar ſight; and who judged from the induction of particulars. Were you to have

"Heard him debate of Commonwealth affairs,
You would ſay, it had been, all in all, his ſtudy:
Liſt his diſcourſe of war, you would hear,
A fearful battle rendered you in muſic;
Turn him to any cauſe of policy,
The gordian knot of it he would unloſe
Familiar as his garter."

"He would ſometimes, melt you to compaſſion, by the ſweet ſunſhine of his eloquence; ſometimes he would arouſe you to indignation, by the thunder of his rhetorick; ſometimes he would ſtrike the harp of Comus, and "*make laughter burſt his ſides*;" ſometimes he was terrible, as the ſpirit of Loda; and ſometimes mild, as the lute of Oſſian, "Sed Ilium fuit," *Troy is no more.*—Pardon the digreſſion, my Countrymen—for where is the traveller, who would not turn from his highway, to weep at the tomb of Hamilton!

The *William and Mary College* Lottery finiſhed drawing at Norfolk, (Virg.) the 18th ult.—but in a manner equally unexpected and unpleaſant.—Few tickets remained, in the early part of the day on which the drawing finiſhed; and as the ten thouſand dollar prize had not been drawn, expectation was on the tip-toe, and ſpeculation great; tickets ſold towards the latter end of the drawing at three hundred dollars each!—The drawing finiſhed: but behold, there was no 10 000-dollar prize in the wheel!—On examination it appeared, clearly, that there had been a miſtake in calling the 10,000-dollar prize a 500-dollar prize, as there is one more 500-dollar prize recorded than was put in the wheel; and it further appears, there is one number ſhort, not having been put into the wheel. At the end of the drawing a *Hogarth* would have found full and intereſting employ for his pencil. The Lottery, it is ſaid, will be re-drawn.

A Singular Fact.—In one of the ſhips of the fleet that ſailed laſt week from Falmouth for the Weſt-Indies, went paſſengers a Lady and her ſeven Lap-Dogs, for the paſſage of which ſhe paid thirty pounds, on the expreſs condition that they were to dine at the cabin table, and lap there wine afterwards! Yet theſe *happy dogs*, do not engroſs the whole of their good lady's affection as ſhe has alſo in Jamaica forty cats and a huſband!!!—*London Paper.*

The hoſtile diſpoſition which the King of Sweden has, for ſome time, evinced towards France, is ſaid to have ariſen from his having diſcovered a ſecret project offered by the French Government to the Courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna, for the partition of his territories. The refuſal of the Grand Signior to acknowledge the Emperor of the French is accounted for in a ſimilar way.

Accounts from St. Domingo, ſtate, that Deſſalines, the black Emperor, had loſt nearly one half his army, in conſequence of the wells and ſprings in the vicinity of his camps, having been poiſoned by his enemies.

Reports reſpecting Gen. Moreau are contradictory. Some accounts received at New-York ſtate, that he had embarked at Cadiz, for Philadelphia; others for New-York. Capt. Howland, arrived at New-Bedford, from Cadiz, mentions, that it was the general opinion there, that the General did not wiſh to come to America, and intended to ſtay at Cadiz as long as they would permit him.

The fever at New-Haven and Providence, is ſaid to have almoſt entirely ſubſided.

DIED—At Eaſt-Greenwich, very ſuddenly, on Tueſday laſt, *Gideon Mumford*, Eſq.

—In this town, on the 2d inſt. Mrs. *Sarah Trevett*, widow of the late Mr. Eleazer Trevett, in the 84th year of her age.

MARRIED.—At Colcheſter (Conn.) Mr. *Henry Bull*, to Miſs *Mary Fones Holmes Tillinghaſt*, both of this town.

—In this town, on Wedneſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Tenney, Mr. *Nathan Hammett*, to Miſs *Mary Billings*, daughter of Mr. Samuel Billings.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport August 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Neptune, Seabury,	Havanna
Sloop Eliza, Crapon,	New-York
Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
Brig Betſey, Arnold,	Exuma
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nancies, Shearman,	Havanna
Caroline, Gregory,	New-York
Sloop Polly, Turner,	Baltimore

At the Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, holden at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 5th inſt. SAMUEL ELAM, *Eſq. in the Chair, the following officers were elected for the enſuing year, viz.*

MOSES SEIXAS, *Treaſurer.*

SAMUEL ELAM, CALEB GARDNER, DANIEL LYMAN, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN COOKE, and PELEG WOOD, jun, *Directors.*

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 7th of Auguſt inſt. it was Reſolved, that the ſubſcriptions for re building the Bridge, ſhould be continued open, at the Newport Inſurance-Office, under the direction of Mr. AUDLEY CLARKE, and at the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance-Office, until the firſt day of October next, when the ſame will be cloſed:

And further meaſures were taken by the Directors for completing the neceſſary ſubſcriptions, by the ſaid firſt day of October; after which time a meeting of the Stockholders will be called, that they may take ſuch further meaſures as ſhall appear adviſable.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

Mr. Hodgkinſon's 3d Night of Performance.

On Monday Evening next, the 12th of Auguſt,

Will be preſented, Cumberland's celebrated Comedy of the

WEST-INDIAN.

Stockwell,	Mr. Shapter.
Belcour,	Mr. Hodgkinſon.
Major O'Flaherty,	Mr. Harper.
Capt. Dudley,	Mr. Bailey.
Charles Dudley,	Mr. Jones.
Fulmer,	Mr. Charnock.
Varland,	Mr. Bates.
Stukely,	Mr. Turnbull.
Sailor,	Mr. Hayman,
Louiſa Dudley,	Mrs. Darley.
Charlotte Ruſport,	Mrs. Villiers.
Lady Ruſport,	Mrs. Simpſon.
Mrs. Fulmer,	Mrs. Harper.
Lucy,	Mrs. Bates.

To which will be added, the much admired Muſical Farce, of

NO SONG NO SUPPER;
OR, THE
LAWYER IN THE SACK.

Frederick,	Mr. Darley.
Crop,	Mr. Shapter.
Endleſs,	Mr. Bailey.
William,	Mr. Charnock.
Thomas,	Mr. Hayman.
Robin,	Mr. Hodgkinſon
Dorothy,	Mrs. Harper.
Louiſa,	Mrs. Bates.
Nelly,	Mrs. Simpſon.
Margaretta,	Mrs. Villiers.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes, may be taken at the Theatre, on the days of Performance, from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 o'clock till 10 P. M. *Boxes* 1 *Dollar, Pit* 50 *Cents, Gallery* 25 *Cents.* Doors opened at 7, and the curtain drawn up preciſely at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Eſtabliſhment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, ſolicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Conſignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as uſual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handſome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Providence, June 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, No. 12, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

THE Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of THOMAS EVANS, late of ſaid Newport, Taylor, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent.—Notify all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by ſaid court.—No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

DORCAS EVANS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, free from Quit-Rent, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of one dwelling-houſe, No. 2, Elm-ſtreet; four rooms, waſh-houſe, ſtore-room, and ſeveral cloſets on the ground-floor, and five rooms above—ſtore-houſe, ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, wood-houſe, a well of good water, and pump, all in good repair—Alſo a houſe in Waſhington-ſtreet, No 31, which has lately been well repaired, and is now in good order.—For further particulars and terms apply to DAVID HUNTINGTON, who has a Houſe to Let, in Franklin-ſtreet, No. 9, which may be entered immediately.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

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CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

Gazette, in the moſt inſulting ſtyle.—I am told ſhe has been given up; and am ignorant of the reſult of the buſineſs;—the capture appears to have been intended more as an inſult, than any thing elſe."

"This baſe and unjuſtifiable conduct on the part of the Spaniſh, is probably a conſequence of the miſunderſtanding between the two governments, which has been lately manifeſted by the departure of Mr. Munroe from Madrid, without having accompliſhed his object; and ſhews that it is neceſſary to exerciſe a caution correſponding to the characteriſtic jealouſy of that people."

Daily Advertizer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 3.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Since Wedneſday, London dates to the 10th, Dutch to the 11th, and Spaniſh to the 14th of June, have been received by arrivals in this harbour, and at New-York.—Though they are the lateſt from the theatre and vicinity of belligerency; they do not furniſh an article of an intereſting nature; and we have not room for vague reports, and contradictory ſpeculations.

In all the papers we have peruſed, there did not appear the faineſt glimmer of approaching peace. The language of the Cabinet of St. Cloud continued lofty and menacing; and that of England firm and undaunted. Whether or not the invaſion of the iſland was expected we cannot tell; one thing, however, was evident—the Nation was prepared for the worſt;—the Miniſtry appeared determined to leave nothing to fortune; but as its bard of Avon ſays, to have "taken bond of fate."

Admiral Collingwood, with 26 ſail of the line and two frigates, was off Cadiz, the 24th of June.

Gen. Craig's expedition had paſſed into the Mediterranean.

Auguſt 5.

Fleets.—Of the combined fleet and Lord Nelſon we have received no further intelligence.

Capt. Breck, who arrived yeſterday in the brig Clariſſa, from the Iſle of May, reports, that on the 20th of July, lat. 31, long. 62, he fell in with 4 Engliſh ſeventy-fours, cruiſing there in expectation of the Rochelle fleet.—We cannot conceive what fleet could be expected there at that time.

The laſt advices from Spain ſtate, that Mr. Munroe and Mr. Charles Pinckney, having failed in every point of their negociation, relative to the limits of Louiſiana, and the claims for ſpoliations on our commerce, had aſked for their paſſports, and were returning under a refuſal, at once injurious to the intereſts of individuals, who have been baſely plundered, and degrading to our national character, which has been groſsly abuſed.

Tripoline War—Letters have been receiv'ed at Philadelphia from American Officers, dated at Malta, April 7, which ſtate, that Capt. Eaton, when he joined the lawful but depoſed Baſhaw of Tripoli at Alexandria, he was received with great attention, and immediately appointed Generaliſſimo of the troops, raiſed or to be raiſed for the purpoſe of recovering his rights. About 6000 men were ready. Gen. E. had arrived with his troops at Derve. Numbers were daily joining him. The reigning Baſhaw is much alarmed and has put himſelf at the head of his army to make the beſt defence in his power. Field pieces are to be ſent to Derne for the uſe of Gen. E. The Conſtitution, Conſtellation and Vixen, were off Tripoli.—The priſoners in Tripoli were in general in good health on the 27th of January.

To the EDITOR *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

IN the "*Rhode-Island Republican*," of the 8th inſt. there is a publication taken from the "*Trenton True American*," reſpecting FOREIGNERS, and the abuſe heaped upon them by the *Federal* prints *exclusively*. It is a lamentable truth that *both* parties, as they have conceived themſelves affected by the influence or talents of emigrants, (many of whom have ventured their all upon the ſacred aſſurance of unmoleſted protection) have become *perſonally* malevolent; and not contented with aſſerting, what they do *know* have taken for granted, and publiſhed all the calumnies which party faction could invent, upon the moſt dreadful of all principles, "let us deſtroy, for the *end* will juſtify the *means*!" This is moſt particularly exemplified in the publication mentioned above, where the *Charleston Courier* is not only pictured as the "moſt *violent* paper in the Union," but its editor ſet down as a "fugitive from his *country* and from *juſtice!!*" As the mere editor of a party paper, even ſo falſe an aſſertion, coming from a party antagoniſt, might not be worth refuting; but as Mr. CARPENTER has recently commenced a work,* unmixed with politics, which calls for GENERAL ſupport, the writer of this conceives it highly incumbent on him to vindicate, and if poſſible reſcue, an injured friend, from ſo opprobrious and foul a calumny.

Mr. Carpenter, the editor of the Charleſton Courier, is deſcended from two of the moſt ancient and reſpectable families in Ireland. His career of life has been ever *honorable*, and, except in one inſtance, *proſperous*: From his earlieſt days he has been remarkably attached to *America* and to her liberty. He advocated theſe principles openly while on his native ſhores, and became, in conſequence, ſought for, and experienced the warm friendſhip of the immortal *Edmund Burke*, and all that claſs of great characters who ranked with and under his principles. While enjoying a ſituation of the moſt honorable nature, he became bound for the payment of large ſums, to reſcue a highly valued friend from a priſon: That friend ſtruggled in vain to recover his broken fortunes, and Mr. CARPENTER found himſelf involved in the ruin: His mind unuſed to meet calamity, could not ſupport the conflict, and he ſought a refuge in that country, and from that people, of whoſe freedom he had ever been an ardent ſupporter. To gain bread for himſelf, and an amiable wife, he liſtened to offers of becoming a periodical writer, and as he, in common with all the firſt and beſt men of the nation he left, had held up *Waſhington* as a model for mankind, he naturally adopted thoſe politics which ſo great a ſtateſman had laid down, for America to govern herſelf by. In this purſuit he has neither been VIOLENT or PERSONAL: his mind is independent, and upon many occaſions he has openly arraigned and differed with the papers of his party. His late ſtrictures on ſome of the *President's* meaſures, in contradiction, as he thought, with his profeſſions, have brought down not only the vengeance but the moſt unmerited and rancorous abuſe of almoſt all the oppoſite papers in the Union. This may at a diſtance affect his reputation, and ſhould be contradicted by thoſe who know him. Where he reſides, ſuch malice is laughed at; he lives beloved, admired, and in his private ſituation mixing equally, and equally eſteemed by both parties.

SERAX.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

* The Monthly Regiſter and Review of the United States.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1805.

Silk.—The Windham Herald, of the 20th ult. contains an account of the progreſs of the manufacture of ſilk in the town of Mansfield, Connecticut, by which it appears, that in the laſt year, 1804, there was produced in that town "between twelve and thirteen hundred pounds weight of well-dried raw ſilk, every pound of which when made into ſewing ſilk was worth ſeven dollars, and found a ready market." This ſilk is ſtated to be far ſuperior to that imported, in ſtrength and durability. It is principally attended to by women and children, and therefore interferes very little with agriculture or other purſuits. Would not the manufacture of this article be worth attention in other places than Mansfield?

Governor Lewis, of New-York—whoſe election but a ſhort time ſince was the occaſion of much democratic exultation—is now nearly as obnoxious to the "*Genuine Republicans*" of that State, as his Brother M'Kean of Pennſylvania is to the revolutioniſts of that State. The laſt "*N. Y. Citizen*" gives a communication, in which the Editor ſays, "*he has full faith*," and which aſſerts, that "The Governor is now a full-blooded federaliſt, and as great an enemy to ["genuine"] Republicans, as any other third party man, and ought to be treated as ſuch." *So they go.*

Truth will prevail.—The democratic writers are now willing to confeſs, and indeed in *Pennſylvania* have the hardihood to aſſert, that the ſtories of the defalcations of Pickering, Wolcott, &c. were all *lies*, deſigned to anſwer the purpoſes of party; and which were ſucceſsful. They now laugh in their ſleeve at the credulity of the "dear People!"

From the New-York Herald, of Auguſt 2.

Bates's Oration.—A friend has ſent us a copy of a very excellent July Oration, delivered at Northampton, (Maſſ.) by a young gentleman of the name of Bates. We regret that the columns of a daily paper will not admit of copious extracts. The following is the only ſpecimen our limits will enable us to give. In his ſketch of the Federal adminiſtration, he ſays—

"In all this which the Federaliſts have done, how much have even their opponents found to cenſure? *The Funding System, the Britiſh Treaty, the Proviſional Army, the Land-Tax, and the Sedition Law.*

"The Funding Syſtem was deviſed by a man who looked beyond the bourne that limits the vulgar ſight; and who judged from the induction of particulars. Were you to have

"Heard him debate of Commonwealth affairs,
You would ſay, it had been, all in all, his ſtudy:
Liſt his diſcourſe of war, you would hear,
A fearful battle rendered you in muſic;
Turn him to any cauſe of policy,
The gordian knot of it he would unloſe
Familiar as his garter."

"He would ſometimes, melt you to compaſſion, by the ſweet ſunſhine of his eloquence; ſometimes he would arouſe you to indignation, by the thunder of his rhetorick; ſometimes he would ſtrike the harp of Comus, and "*make laughter burſt his ſides;*" ſometimes he was terrible, as the ſpirit of Loda; and ſometimes mild, as the lute of Oſſian, "Sed Ilium fuit," *Troy is no more.*—Pardon the digreſſion, my Countrymen—for where is the traveller, who would not turn from his highway, to weep at the tomb of Hamilton!

The *William and Mary College* Lottery finiſhed drawing at Norfolk, (Virg.) the 18th ult.—but in a manner equally unexpected and unpleaſant.—Few tickets remained, in the early part of the day on which the drawing finiſhed; and as the ten thouſand dollar prize had not been drawn, expectation was on the tip-toe, and ſpeculation great; tickets ſold towards the latter end of the drawing at three hundred dollars each!—The drawing finiſhed: but behold, there was no 10 000-dollar prize in the wheel!—On examination it appeared, clearly, that there had been a miſtake in calling the 10,000-dollar prize a 500-dollar prize, as there is one more 500-dollar prize recorded than was put in the wheel; and it further appears, there is one number ſhort, not having been put into the wheel. At the end of the drawing a *Hogarth* would have found full and intereſting employ for his pencil. The Lottery, it is ſaid, will be re-drawn.

A Singular Fact.—In one of the ſhips of the fleet that ſailed laſt week from Falmouth for the Weſt-Indies, went paſſengers a Lady and her ſeven Lap-Dogs, for the paſſage of which ſhe paid thirty pounds, on the expreſs condition that they were to dine at the cabin table, and lap there wine afterwards! Yet theſe *happy dogs*, do not engroſs the whole of their good lady's affection as ſhe has alſo in Jamaica forty cats and a huſband!!!—*London Paper.*

The hoſtile diſpoſition which the King of Sweden has, for ſome time, evinced towards France, is ſaid to have ariſen from his having diſcovered a ſecret project offered by the French Government to the Courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna, for the partition of his territories. The refuſal of the Grand Signior to acknowledge the Emperor of the French is accounted for in a ſimilar way.

Accounts from St. Domingo, ſtate, that Deſſalines, the black Emperor, had loſt nearly one half his army, in conſequence of the wells and ſprings in the vicinity of his camps, having been poiſoned by his enemies.

Reports reſpecting Gen. Moreau are contradictory. Some accounts received at New-York ſtate, that he had embarked at Cadiz, for Philadelphia; others for New-York. Capt. Howland, arrived at New-Bedford, from Cadiz, mentions, that it was the general opinion there, that the General did not wiſh to come to America, and intended to ſtay at Cadiz as long as they would permit him.

The fever at New-Haven and Providence, is ſaid to have almoſt entirely ſubſided.

DIED—At Eaſt-Greenwich, very ſuddenly, on Tueſday laſt, *Gideon Mumford*, Eſq.

—In this town, on the 2d inſt. Mrs. *Sarah Trevett*, widow of the late Mr. Eleazer Trevett, in the 84th year of her age.

MARRIED.—At Colcheſter (Conn.) Mr. *Henry Bull*, to Miſs *Mary Fones Holmes Tillinghaſt*, both of this town.

—In this town, on Wedneſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Tenney, Mr. *Nathan Hammett*, to Miſs *Mary Billings*, daughter of Mr. Samuel Billings.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT *Auguſt* 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Neptune, Seabury,	Havanna
Sloop Eliza, Crapon,	New-York
Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
Brig Betſey, Arnold,	Exuma
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nancies, Shearman,	Havanna
Caroline, Gregory,	New-York
Sloop Polly, Turner,	Baltimore

At the Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, holden at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 5th inſt. SAMUEL ELAM, *Eſq. in the Chair, the following officers were elected for the enſuing year, viz.*

MOSES SEIXAS, *Treaſurer.*

SAMUEL ELAM, CALEB GARDNER, DANIEL LYMAN, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN COOKE, and PELEG WOOD, jun. *Directors.*

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 7th of Auguſt inſt. it was Reſolved, that the ſubſcriptions for re building the Bridge, ſhould be continued open, at the Newport Inſurance-Office, under the direction of Mr. AUDLEY CLARKE, and at the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance-Office, until the firſt day of October next, when the ſame will be cloſed:

And further meaſures were taken by the Directors for completing the neceſſary ſubſcriptions, by the ſaid firſt day of October; after which time a meeting of the Stockholders will be called, that they may take ſuch further meaſures as ſhall appear adviſable.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

Mr. Hodgkinſon's 3d Night of Performance.

On Monday Evening next, the 12th of Auguſt,

Will be preſented, Cumberland's celebrated Comedy of the

WEST-INDIAN.

Stockwell,	Mr. Shapter.
Belcour,	Mr. Hodgkinſon.
Major O'Flaherty,	Mr. Harper.
Capt. Dudley,	Mr. Bailey.
Charles Dudley,	Mr. Jones.
Fulmer,	Mr. Charnock.
Varland,	Mr. Bates.
Stukely,	Mr. Turnbull.
Sailor,	Mr. Hayman,
Louiſa Dudley,	Mrs. Darley.
Charlotte Ruſport,	Mrs. Villiers.
Lady Ruſport,	Mrs. Simpſon.
Mrs. Fulmer,	Mrs. Harper.
Lucy,	Mrs. Bates.

To which will be added, the much admired Muſical Farce, of

NO SONG NO SUPPER;
OR, THE
LAWYER IN THE SACK.

Frederick,	Mr. Darley.
Crop,	Mr. Shapter.
Endleſs,	Mr. Bailey.
William,	Mr. Charnock.
Thomas,	Mr. Hayman.
Robin,	Mr. Hodgkinſon
Dorothy,	Mrs. Harper.
Louiſa,	Mrs. Bates.
Nelly,	Mrs. Simpſon.
Margaretta,	Mrs. Villiers.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes, may be taken at the Theatre, on the days of Performance, from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 o'clock till 10 P. M. *Boxes* 1 *Dollar, Pit* 50 *Cents, Gallery* 25 *Cents.* Doors opened at 7, and the curtain drawn up preciſely at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Eſtabliſhment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, ſolicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Conſignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as uſual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handſome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Providence, June 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, No. 12, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

THE Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of THOMAS EVANS, late of ſaid Newport, Taylor, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent.—Notify all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by ſaid court.—No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

DORCAS EVANS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

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THREE Lots of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, free from Quit-Rent, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of one dwelling-houſe, No. 2, Elm-ſtreet; four rooms, waſh-houſe, ſtore-room, and ſeveral cloſets on the ground-floor, and five rooms above—ſtore-houſe, ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, wood-houſe, a well of good water, and pump, all in good repair—Alſo a houſe in Waſhington-ſtreet, No 31, which has lately been well repaired, and is now in good order.—For further particulars and terms apply to DAVID HUNTINGTON, who has a Houſe to Let, in Franklin-ſtreet, No. 9, which may be entered immediately.

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POETRY.

THE following Anacreontic, from the poems of SHENSTONE, is happily conceived, and the moral flips along in the allegory fo eafy, that the reader is convinced before he can prepare his mind for conviction.

'TWAS in a cool Aonian glade
The wanton Cupid, fpent with toil,
Had fought refreſhment in the ſhade,
And ſtretch'd him on the moſſy ſoil.

A vagrant muſe drew nigh, and found
The ſubtle traitor faſt aſleep;
And is it thine to ſnore profound,
She ſaid, and leave the world to weep?

But huſh—from this auſpicious hour,
The world, I ween, may reſt in peace;
And robb'd of darts, and ſtript of power,
The peeviſh petulance will ceaſe.

Sleep on, ſweet child! while I withdraw,
And this thy vile artillery hide;
When the *Caſtilian fount* ſhe ſaw,
And plung'd his arrows in the tide.

That magic fount, ill-judging maid,
Shall cauſe you ſoon to curſe the day
You dar'd the ſhafts of Love invade,
And gave his arms redoubled ſway.

For in a ſtream ſo *wond'rous clear*,
When angry Cupid ſearches round,
Will not their *radiant points* appear!
Will not the furtive ſpoils be found!

Too ſoon they were; and every dart,
Dipt in the muſes myſtic ſpring,
Acquir'd new force to wound the heart,
And taught at once *to love and ſing*.

Then farewell, ye *Pierian quire*;
For who will now your altars throng!
From Love we learn to ſwell the lyre,
And Echo aſks no ſweeter ſong.

From the PORT-FOLIO.

THE appropriate phraſes in the enſuing Song, the practical philoſophy of a Britiſh tar, his frankneſs, his ſimplicity, his glee, and his very ſtubbornneſs, are finely calculated, by the genius of DIBDIN, to divert every reader.

S O N G.

WE tars are all for fun and glee,
A hornpipe was my notion;
Time was I'd dance with any he,
That ſails the ſalt-ſea ocean:

I'd tip the roll, the ſlide, the reel,
Back, forward, in the middle,
And roaſt the pig, and toe, and heel,
All going with the fiddle.

But one day told a ſhot to ram
To chaſe the foe advancing,
A ſplinter queer'd my larboard gam,
And, damme, ſpoilt my dancing.

Well, I'm, ſays I, no churliſh elf,
We meſſmates be all brothers;
Tho' I can't have no fun myſelf,
I may make fun for others.

A fiddle ſoon I made my own.
That girls and boys might caper;
Learnt *Rule Britannia*, *Bobbing Joan*,
And grow'd a decent *Scraper*:

But, juſt as I'd the knack on't got,
And did it pretty middling,
I loſt my elbow by a ſhot,
And, damme, ſpoilt my fiddling.

So ſometimes, as I turn'd my quid,
I got a knack of thinking,
As I ſhould be an invalid,
And then I took to drinking.

One day, call'd down my gun to man,
To tip it with the gravy;
I gave three cheers, and took the can,
To drink the Britiſh Navy!

Before a ſingle drop I'd ſipt,
Or got it to my muzzle,
A langridge oft my daddle whipt;
And, damme, *ſpilt the guzzle*.

So then I took to taking ſnuff,
'Cauſe how my ſorrows doubled,
And pretty paſtime 'twas enough,
D'ye ſee, when I was troubled.

But Fortune, that miſchievous elf,
Still at ſome fun or other;
* Not that I mind it for myſelf,
But juſt for *Poll* and Mother:

One day, while laying on a tack
To keep two ſpanking foes off,
A broadſide comes, caplizes *Jack*,
And, damme, knocks my noſe off.

So, in misfortune's ſchool grown tough,
In this ſame fort of knowledge;
Thinking, may hap, I'd not enough,
They ſent me here to *College*.

And here we tell old tales and ſmoke,
And laugh while we are drinking;
Sailors, you know, will have their joke,
E'en though the ſhip was ſinking.

For I, while I get grog to drink
My wife, or friend, or King,
'Twill be no eaſy thing, I think,
Damme, to ſpoil my *grog*.

* *In Song-writing, I know no paſſage more faithful to character than this. I recollect a ſailor ballad is an accurate picture of a Greenwich penſioner, too confident of the future, or too careleſs of the preſent, to grieve*, while there's a ſingle ſhot in the locker.

EDITOR.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XLIV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

EXTRACT.

FROM MRS. PILKINGTON's MIRROR FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ON FILIAL DUTIES.

A ROMAN lady, of ſome rank, was accuſed of a crime againſt the State, for which ſhe was tried, and condemned to ſuffer death. The keeper of the priſon, who was ordered to be her executioner, not only felt a great degree of repugnance to the office, but was abſolutely incapable of performing it; yet, aware that his own life depended upon the diſcharge of his duty, he dared not attempt preſerving her exiſtence. Thus circumſtanced the cruel idea (which yet had compaſſion for its foundation) occurred, of letting her remain without ſuſtenance, knowing that ſhe muſt then die *from want* and that he ſhould eſcape the pain of becoming her executioner. A man in that ſituation, who could ſhrink from the diſcharge of his duty from motives of humanity, it is natural to ſuppoſe, might eaſily be ſubdued by tenderneſs, and overcome by perſuaſion: and it is no wonder that he yielded to the entreaties of the daughter, and permitted her to viſit her unhappy mother; though he was under the neceſſity of ſearching her, to prevent her being the conveyor of any kind of nouriſhment. Several days elapſed without any ſtriking alteration in the unfortunate woman's appearance: this circumſtance called forth the keeper's aſtoniſhment ſo much, that he began to imagine the daughter had contrived ſome means of eluding his vigilance and therefore reſolved to watch them when the daily meeting took place. He did ſo and beheld a ſight that called forth his pity and produced his admiration. An affectionate daughter was preſented to his view, lengthening out her parent's exiſtence by that nouriſhment which nature had given for the ſupport of her own offſpring, and endeavoring to avert the decrees of juſtice, by the nutritious quality of the milk of tenderneſs! The humane keeper inſtantly flew to her judges, deſcribed the intereſting ſcene he had beheld, and had the happineſs of procuring a pardon for the unfortunate offender. The Senate were ſo ſtruck with this inſtance of amiable tenderneſs that they ordered a temple to be erected to filial piety on the ſpot where the priſon ſtood, and both mother and daughter to be maintained at the public expence.

A ſimilar inſtance to the one I have related, is recorded in the Grecian hiſtory, with this ſingle difference, that Euphraſia, (which was the name of the Grecian heroine) ſuſtained her *father* by the ſame nouriſhment with which the amiable Roman had ſupported her *mother*.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, compriſing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere. *Newport, May 3, 1805.*

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs, in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffrey*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED

ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the ſkin, ſuch as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wiſhes to be cured of that diſagreeable diſorder called the Itch, may do it with all ſafety, without any trouble or diſagreeable ſmell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a ſafe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of greaſe, the ſtench of ſulphur, or poiſon of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

☞ The above may alſo be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, No. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcription on the moſt reaſonable terms either by large or ſmall quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.) —All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambeur'd Muſlin, &c. &c—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

ELAM's VILLE BRIDGE LOTTERY,

IN NORTH KINGSTOWN.

CLASS THE FIRST.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at the ſeſſion thereof, holden in June 1805, for raiſing the ſum of One Thouſand Dollars, to be appropriated to building a Bridge acroſs the Salt-water creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingſtown. The ſubſcribers being appointed Managers and having given bonds as the law directs preſent to the Publiv the ollowing SCHEME:

Prizes,		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
10		8		80
10		5		50
20		4		80
50		3		150
395		2		790
				1400
200 Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,				200

1600 Tickets, at One Dollar, are 1600

The Prizes subject to no Deduction.

Prize Tickets of Two Dollars each, to be entitled to Two Tickets in the Second Claſs.

From the great Advantages to the Public, which the above Lottery is calculated to effect; and the encouragement promiſed by the liberal part of the community, we are authorized confidently to anticipate ſo rapid a ſale of the Tickets, as to enable us to commence drawing ſaid Lottery in a few Weeks.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW } *Directors.*

North-Kingstown, June 26th, 1805.

The following perſons are appointed to ſell Tickets, viz.

Jacob Richardſon, Poſt-maſter, and William R. Wilder, in Newport; Daniel E. Updike, Poſt-maſter, and Thomas Rumrell, in Wickord; William Wilkinſon, in Providence; Nathaniel Phillips, Poſt-maſter Warren; John G. Mawney, Poſt-maſter, Eaſt-Greenwich; Paul Rhodes, Poſt-maſter, Weſterly; James Helme, South-Kingſtown.

☞ TICKETS, in the above Lottery, may alſo be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He craves his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

POINT HOTEL.

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a Hotel at that large and elegant three ſtory white Houſe ſituated on the Point, No. 9, Waſhington-Street, a little ſouth of the Point-Ferry. This part of the town is well-known to be by far the moſt pleaſant in Newport, and it being at preſent a little removed from the centre of buſineſs, may beſt ſuit thoſe who may wiſh to live retired; where they may reſt aſſured of being accommodated to their ſatisfaction, by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport June 28, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers for favors received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be found in any ſhop in Newport. *July 5, 1804.*

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Bee.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and colcured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety o other GOODS which will be ſold very low or Caſh, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewiſe a Pair of black Carriage HORSES—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport June 28 1805

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and bloom Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail—A few Mystic Pyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport—The Lot is about forty feet in width, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet—For further particulars and terms apply to

PEleg & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

POETRY.

THE following Anacreontic, from the ems of SHENSTONE, is happily conceived, d the moral slips along in the allegory so sy, that the reader is convinced before he n prepare his mind for conviction.

'TWAS in a cool Aonian glade
The wanton Cupid, spent with toil,
Had sought refreshment in the shade,
And stretch'd him on the mossy soil.

A vagrant muse drew nigh, and found
The subtle traitor fast asleep;
And is it thine to snore profound,
She said, and leave the world to weep?

But hush—from this auspicious hour,
The world, I ween, may rest in peace;
And robb'd of darts, and stript of power,
The peevish petulance will cease.

Sleep on, sweet child! while I withdraw,
And this thy vile artillery hide;
When the *Castilian fount* she saw,
And plung'd his arrows in the tide.

That magic fount, ill-judging maid,
Shall cause you soon to curse the day
You dar'd the shafts of Love invade,
And gave his arms redoubled sway.

For in a stream so *wond'rous clear*,
When angry Cupid searches round,
Will not their *radiant points* appear!
Will not the furtive spoils be found!

Too soon they were; and every dart,
Dipt in the muses mystic spring,
Acquir'd new force to wound the heart,
And taught at once *to love and sing*.

Then farewell, ye *Pierian quire*;
For who will now your altars throng!
From Love we learn to swell the lyre,
And Echo asks no sweeter song.

From the PORT-FOLIO.

THE appropriate phrases in the ensuing Song, the practical philosophy of a British tar, his frankness, his simplicity, his glee, and his very stubbornness, are finely calculated, by the genius of DIBDIN, to divert every reader.

S O N G.

WE tars are all for fun and glee,
A hornpipe was my notion;
Time was I'd dance with any he,
That sails the salt-sea ocean:

I'd tip the roll, the slide, the reel,
Back, forward, in the middle,
And roast the pig, and toe, and heel,
All going with the fiddle.

But one day told a shot to ram
To chase the foe advancing,
A splinter queer'd my larboard gam,
And, damme, spoilt my dancing.

Well, I'm, says I, no churlish elf,
We messmates be all brothers;
Tho' I can't have no fun myself,
I may make fun for others.

A fiddle soon I made my own.
That girls and boys might caper;
Learnt *Rule Britannia*, *Bobbing Joan*,
And grow'd a decent *Scraper*:

But, just as I'd the knack on't got,
And did it pretty middling,
I lost my elbow by a shot,
And, damme, spoilt my fiddling.

So sometimes, as I turn'd my quid,
I got a knack of thinking,
As I should be an invalid,
And then I took to drinking.

One day, call'd down my gun to man,
To tip it with the gravy;
I gave three cheers, and took the can,
To drink the British Navy!

Before a single drop I'd sipt,
Or got it to my muzzle,
A langredge off my daddle whipt,
And, damme, *spilt the guzzle*.

So then I took to taking snuff,
'Cause how my sorrows doubled,
And pretty pastime 'twas enough,
D'ye see, when I was troubled.

But Fortune, that mischievous elf,
Still at some fun or other;
* Not that I mind it for myself,
But just for *Poll* and Mother:

One day, while laying on a tack
To keep two spanking foes off,
A broadside comes, capsizes *Jack*,
And, damme, knocks my nose off.

So, in misfortune's school grown tough,
In this same sort of knowledge;
Thinking, mayhap, I'd not enough,
They sent me here to *College*.

And here we tell old tales and smoke,
And laugh while we are drinking;
Sailors, you know, will have their joke,
E'en though the ship was sinking.

For I, while I get grog to drink
My wife, or friend, or King in,
'Twill be no easy thing, I think,
Damme, to spoil my singing.

* *In Song-writing, I know no passage more faithful to character than this. Indeed the whole ballad is an accurate picture of a Greenwich pensioner, too confident of the future, or too careless of the present, to grieve,* while there's a single shot in the locker.
EDITOR.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XLIV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

EXTRACT.

FROM MRS. PILKINGTON's MIRROR FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ON FILIAL DUTIES.

A ROMAN lady, of some rank, was accused of a crime against the State, for which she was tried, and condemned to suffer death. The keeper of the prison, who was ordered to be her executioner, not only felt a great degree of repugnance to the office, but was absolutely incapable of performing it; yet, aware that his own life depended upon the discharge of his duty, he dared not attempt preserving her existence. Thus circumstanced the cruel idea (which yet had compassion for its foundation) occurred, of letting her remain without sustenance, knowing that she must then die *from want* and that he should escape the pain of becoming her executioner. A man in that situation, who could shrink from the discharge of his duty from motives of humanity, it is natural to suppose, might easily be subdued by tenderness, and overcome by persuasion: and it is no wonder that he yielded to the entreaties of the daughter, and permitted her to visit her unhappy mother; though he was under the necessity of searching her, to prevent her being the conveyor of any kind of nourishment. Several days elapsed without any striking alteration in the unfortunate woman's appearance: this circumstance called forth the keeper's astonishment so much, that he began to imagine the daughter had contrived some means of eluding his vigilance, and therefore resolved to watch them when the daily meeting took place. He did so, and beheld a sight that called forth his pity, and produced his admiration. An affectionate daughter was presented to his view, lengthening out her parent's existence by that nourishment which nature had given for the support of her own offspring, and endeavoring to avert the decrees of justice, by the nutritious quality of the milk of tenderness! The humane keeper instantly flew to her judges, described the interesting scene he had beheld, and had the happiness of procuring a pardon for the unfortunate offender. The Senate were so struck with this instance of amiable tenderness that they ordered a temple to be erected to filial piety on the spot where the prison stood, and both mother and daughter to be maintained at the public expence.

A similar instance to the one I have related, is recorded in the Grecian history, with this single difference, that Euphrasia, (which was the name of the Grecian heroine) sustained her *father* by the same nourishment with which the amiable Roman had supported her *mother*.

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Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

☞ The above may also be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, No. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

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THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

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GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

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Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.) —All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

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PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels No. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

ELAM's VILLE BRIDGE LOTTERY,

IN NORTH-KINGSTOWN.

CLASS THE FIRST.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June 1805, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-water creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers and having given bonds as the law directs present to the Publiv the ollowing SCHEME:

Prizes,		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
10		8		80
10		5		50
20		4		80
50		3		150
395		2		790
				1400
200 Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,				200

1600 Tickets, at One Dollar, are 1600

The Prizes subject to no Deduction.

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From the great Advantages to the Public, which the above Lottery is calculated to effect; and the encouragement promised by the liberal part of the community, we are authorized confidently to anticipate so rapid a sale of the Tickets, as to enable us to commence drawing said Lottery in a few Weeks.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW } *Directors.*

North-Kingstown, June 28th, 1805.

The following persons are appointed to sell Tickets, viz.

Jacob Richardson, Post-master, and William R. Wilder, in Newport; Daniel E. Updike, Post-master, and Thomas Rumrell, in Wickford; William Wilkinson, in Providence; Nathaniel Phillips, Post-master Warren; John G. Mawney, Post-master, East-Greenwich; Paul Rhodes, Post-master, Westerly; James Helme, South-Kingstown.

☞ TICKETS, in the above Lottery, may also be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

POINT HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a Hotel at that large and elegant three story white House situated on the Point, No. 9, Washington-Street, a little south of the Point-Ferry. The part of the town is well-known to be by far the most pleasant in Newport, and it being at present a little removed from the centre of business, may best suit those who may wish to live retired; where they may rest assured of being accommodated to their satisfaction, by their most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having provided themselves with a suitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport June 28, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former assortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old customers for favors received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapness of many articles called for at this season—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muslins of most kinds—superfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres—cotton Cassimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be ound in any shop in Newport. *July 5, 1804.*

Just Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogsheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogsheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Bee.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
2 Cases Bandannas.
1 Do. Persians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety o other GOODS which will be sold very low or Cash, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lutestring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lutestrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewise a Pair of black Carriage HORSES—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 28, 1805

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-Square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.